THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1867.

DESERTED. The river flowed with the light on its breast,
And the waves were eddying by;
And the round, red sun went down in the west,
When my bove's loving lips to my lips were press'd,
Under the evening sky; Under the evening sky; Now weeping alone, by the river I stray, For my love has left me this many a day— Left me to droop and die.

As the river flowed then, the river flows still,
In ripple, and foam, and spray;
On by the church, and round by the hill,
And under the stude by the old burnt mill,
And out to the fading day;
But I love it no more for the delight grows cold,
When the song is sung, and the tale is told,
And the heart is given away.

Oh river, run far! Oh, river, run fast!
Oh, weeds, float on to the sea!
For the sun has gone down on my beautiful past, and the hopes that like bread on the waters I cast,
Have urified away like thee!
So the dream is fled, and the day it is done,
and my lips will murmur the name of one
Who will never come back to me.

Japan-The Tycoon and Mikado. [From the Alta Californian.]

[From the Alta Californian.]

It appears quite likely that, after all our care in making treaties with Japan, the work is wasted and will have to be done over again. We have treated with the wrong man. The tycoon, it seems, is not the tycoon, but somebody clse—a sort of counterfeit tycoon, whom the diamics and their subjects call the shogoon, and who, according to the Japan Times, is only the "generalissimo," and the "fourth subject in the cmpire." The tycoonship is the civil executive rulership of Japan, which is similar in its functions to those vested in the King of Prussia or the Emperor of Russia. These functions properly rest in the mikado, who is also the spiritual ruler, or pope, of Japan. In short, the mikado is the spiritual and temporal emporor of Japan. He is acknowledged as such by all the daimos, and so reverenced and obeyed by the people. The shogoon, or counterfeit tycoon, with daimios, and so reverenced and obeyed by the people. The shogoon, or counterfeit tycoon, with whom the United States, England and France have treated, is but a subject, without authority to bind any part of Japan but his own—let us call it daimioship for want of a better name. As "generalissimo" he occupies a position toward the mikado and the empire about like that which Gen. Grant holds in this country. Of course this office, which is designated by the Japanese by the word shogoon, confers no authority to bind the empire by treaties. The treaty-making power is vested in the mikado and his ministers.

shogoon, comers he statistically making power is vested in the mikado and his ministers.

The civil war which has recently been raging between Choisiu, damino of Nagato, and the shogoon, was brought about by the attempt of the latter to enforce the stipulations of his treaties cupon the st-bjects of Choisiu, who as he had a perfect right under the laws of his country, reboiled, and defended his territory by force of arms. Indeed, as a loyal subject of the mikado, it was Choisiu's duty to oppose the usurping tycoon. He did oppose and defeat him; and quite recently Satsuma and Choisiu have entered into an alliance to oppose any further usurpations from the Yedo Government. Into this aliance the prospect now is that very nearly all the daimios, great and small, will soon enter, and then, of course, no part of the empire of Japan will be under treaty arrangements with the western-powers, but the since definite of the aboreton at Yedo. This in-

of the empire of Japan will be under treaty arrangements with the western powers, but the single daimioship of the shogoon at Yedo. This includes, we believe, the three towns—Yokohama, Kanagawa (which is on the opposite side of the bay from Yokohama) and Nagasaki.

Stotsbashi, the present shogoon, fully comprehends the situation, and it is believed that he will surrender all pretentions to the tycoonship as soon as the mikade can be prevailed upon to take upon himself their active duties, which the spiritual emperors have neglected for more than a century, and which, from that cause, have been exercised by the shogoons. To effect this change, Stotsbashi has called a conference of daimios (or princes) to meet him some time next spring. To Stotsbashi has 'called a conference of daimios (or princes) to meet him some time next spring. To this conference the foreign ministers will also be invited, and, in all probability, new treaties will result from it, in which the mikado, instead of the shogoon, will figure as the high contracting party on the part of Japan; and that the daimios will all acquiesce in what he doos. A correspondent of the Yokohama Times, writing from Nagasaki, Jan. 1, 1867, states that it is the wish of the present shogoon to turn over his treaty business to the mikado, and that he will make an earnest effort to induce "that potentate, ere long, to emerge from his inglorious obscurity and take up the burden of government which his ancestors carried, and which only the folly and laziness of some of them ever ernment which his allowed or some of them ever only the folly and laziness of some of them ever allowed to lapse on the shoulders of the shogoon." These political movements, if consummated, will end the civil wars, and greatly enlarge the trade of the empire with the treaty powers of the west. A Strange Story.

We copy the following from the New York Times:

"One of the most extraordinary stories of married
life we ever heard of has just been made public.

The incidents are more improbable than a novelist
of dramitist, with a strict regard for his reputation, would dare to use. The story, as it originalily appeared, was that a Mr. Wight, of New Albany,
Indiana, had married a Miss Chamberlain, having rjust obtained a divorce from his first wife on the risked as bridesmaid at Miss Chamberlain's marriage, standing there, as we are told, like a living corpse. The curse and blight of the Almighty were invoked by the agonized reporter upon the

weight has come forward with a long statement, in which the assertions of the reporter are contradicted; but a narrative in every way more strange and remarkable is substituted for them. The husting the substituted for them. and remarkable is substituted for them. The husband tells his own story, and it far transcends the wildest dreams of Defoe or Sue. In 1854 Mr. Wright returned to this country from Europe in order to marry a lady to whom he was engaged. He came sooner than he intended, because the hadys parents and all her family had died and left had strategied. She was twenty-three years old hady's parents and all her family had died and left her unprotected. She was twenty-three years old and afflicted with a nervous disease, which her mother described as hysteria. The pair went to England, and while at Keswick one night, a month after their marriage, the husband was horrified to see his wife fall at his feet in a fit of epilepsy. Shocked at the discovery that his wife was afflicted with this most awful disease, knowing that it was invariable, and despairing of escape from his terrible position, he that night, as he states, 'adopted her is his child.'

"From that time to this he has nursed her and taken care of her, but he has never resumed the relationship of their marriage tie. He calls her in his pararity's this patient, and 'his ward.' Once, when she thought he proposed to treat her as a

relationship of their marriage tie. He calls her in high arrative his patient, and his ward. Once, when she thought he proposed to treat her as a wife, she was rendered 'extremely unhappy.' Her disease grew worse—the very servants and nurses and for the house in horror. Some years ago Miss Chamberlain came as a nurse, and, as Mr. Wight says, his 'patient' herself proposed that he should marry this lady. 'She' (the first wife) 'had come to regard it as religiously wrong to think of shifting the relations of wife in her condition. She pressed him to marry Miss Chamberlain. Let us imagine what she must have suffered ere she could bring herself to this. They tried to get a divorce in Indians, but failed, for reasons which Mr. Wright, a little inconsistently, decines to mention. At last they succeeded—for the wife helped—and Miss Chamberlain was the solitary witness on whose evidence the compact was dissolved. Of what nature that evidence was we are not informed. The divorced wife was present at the marriage ceremony, and she is to live with the couple for the five the day of the she was subject, or the woman doomed to witness the masery she has caused, loss of his affections, and his marriage with another, and to bear in addition the remorse which her own deception and sin must necessarily occasion her. Verily, the tragedies of real life are more ghastly than those which the imagination conjures up."

DEATHS FEOM CHLOBOFORM.—The April number of the Medical News and Library relates four cases of death from the inhalation of chloroform. The first was of a lady, twenty years of age, living in Bloomington, Illmois. She was apparently in good health, but suddenly expired after inhaling about a drachm of chloroform given for the relief of pain in the extraction of teeth. Three days previously she had inhaled chloroform and had six teeth extracted without any bad effect. The second case was on the occasion of the performance of an operation by Professor Hamilton, of New York. The patient was a robust woman. The third case was of a man in the hespital at Toronto, Canada, to whom chloroform was administered preparatory to tying the external lilica artory. The fourth case occurred in St. Mary's Hospital, London. It was that of a stableman, to whom chloroform was administered to facilitate the reduction of a dislocated thumb. This and the first mentioned case are additional proofs of the correctness of the statement made a days ago m our article on chloroform, that, by far the largest proportion of deaths has occurred in the most trivial operations.

[Philadelphia Ledger.] DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM.—The April number

HEAVY FEE FOR DEFENDING FENIARS-MR. SEW-HEAVY FEE FOR DEFENDING FENIANS—MR. SEWARD IN TROUBLE.—It being announced that the
counsel retained to defend the Fenian prisoners
has sent in a bill for \$60,000, it has become a question by what authority the State Department assumes to employ counsel in such cases; and a distinguished Senator declares there will be trouble
about the matter in the Senate. The Senator believes there is no authority for such procedure,
and save it will bring Mr. Savgard's Republican lieves there is no authority for such procedure, and says it will bring Mr. Seward's Republican friends in the Senate about his cars again. He also affirms that Mr. Seward has no friends in the Senate on the Republican side, and remarks that could he have been permitted to hear the debate in executive session on the Russo-American treaty, and the language therein applied to him, he would certainly see and feel that he had fallen far out of the way that leads to the Republican heaven.
[New York Herald.

A medical gazette, published at Lyons, France, is out in favor of reducing all animal bodies, including the human, that are not otherwise utilized cluding the human, that are not otherwise utilized into an inflammable gaseous condition, and be thus used for illuminating purposes. It argus thus: by a process of combustion in retorts a corpse of ordinary dimension may be made to yield twenty-five cubic meters of illuminating gas, which, at a cost of twenty-five centimes per cubic foot, would give a value of about five francs for a deceased friend of about medium size." Should the idea be adopted—and who knows what may come to pass in this age of mechanical miracles—silent people will, after death, be looked upon as decidedly gassy—the dullest be regarded as brilliant as the brightest, and those who could never get up a sharp saying will end in a retort. But hold, no one should make tight of a grave subject.

boot; make postmasters perform their promises, and subscribers pay the printer; send up fishing hooks with balloons and fish for stars; when the boot; make postmasters perform their promises, and subscribers pay the printer; send up fishing hooks with balloons and fish for stars; when the tender of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella; choke a musqueto ber where you left your umbrella; choke a musqueto strict accountability for official misconduct, may her mind to say she "won't."

What the Voyagers Say of Russian America

Considering the large number of adventurous voyages around the world, and the by no means few books of navigators which treat of our new Russian possessions, the sum of information lately published concerning them is surprisingly meagre. The Senate which ratified the treaty of purchase in nine days after it was first broached, appears to have acted upon the theory that any acquisition of territory is in itself a good thing, and that it was entirely safe to "go it blind" on any scheme involving an expension of our boundaries. We are not without hopes that the experiment may in this instance be justified by the results. The ulterior ends which doubtless influenced in large measure the decision of the Senate, have been little considered as yet, but bore undoubtedly a close relation to the ultimate acquisition of British America, and the absorption by the United States of the whole North American continent, Mexico excepted.

The peninsular portion of Russian America was first discovered in 1733, by the Russian Commander Beliring, whose name has been immortalized by the struit of icy waters which separates America from Asia. In the century and a quarter which has since clapsed, the regions lying on the American side of Behring's Strait have been visited and elaborately described by many navigators. Commander Billings visited them in 1737, Vancouver in 1700-95. Landsdorff in 1802, Lisianski in 1805, Zotzebne in 1815-18, and again in 1823-26, Weangell in 1823. Lutke in 1826-29. Kittliz at the same period, and Ermaun in 1829-30. All these were itussian voyagers; and the full account which the chronicles of their voyages yield of the possessions now to become our own, are due to the enterprise, sagacity and in ligence of the Russian Government. Besides these Russian navigators, Captain Cook

Government.

Besides these Russian navigators, Captain Cook visited the Aleutian Islands and the American coast at Sitka in his last ill-fated voyage to the Pacine in 1776-80; Cochran, another Englishman, visited Russian America during a pedestrian tour to Siberia, in 1820-23; Captain Beechy spont some weeks there in his circum-polar voyage of 1825-28; Sir Edward Belcher stopped there on his voyage round the world, performed in H. M. S. Sulphur, during the years 1826-42; and Sir George Simpson, whose entertaining "Overland Journey Round the World," was published at London and Philailelphia, in 1847, spent a "onsiderable time there in 1841, and again in the summer of 1842.

It is to the work last mentioned that we are infebted for the following particulars about a country concerning which there is just now much speculation, but little exact knowledge. Sir George Simpson hold the office of Governor-in-Chief of the Hudson Bay territories under the British Crown. He was a shrewd and well-informed observer, a man of catholic mind and hearty human sympathics, and appears to have honostly recorded what he saw, without projudice on the one hand, or favor upon the other.

It was in the month of September, 1840, that

what he saw, without projunce on the saw.

It was in the month of September, 1840, that Sir George and his fellow-travellers first came in sight of the Russian-American Company's establishment of New Archangel. They found the coast enveloped in fog, which is stated to be the predominant feature of the weather during the greater part of the year, but which to our Englishmen need not seem a very serious hardship. Yet we find Sir George complaining, "In all my experience, I have never seen any thing so miscrable as the almost constant damp, fog and rain of the last three weeks. These fogs are so dense as not e fever up n the other

as the almost constant damp, fog and rain of the last three weeks. These fogs are so dense as not only to render observations impracticable, but oven to prevent one from seeing to the distance of a hundred yards. During our four days at Sitka, there was one continued fall of rain, with the exception of a part of a day."

Sitka is described as "the principal depot of the Russian-American Company," a trading corporation, similar to the Hudson Bay Company, but far less wealthy and powerful, whose valuable franchises from the Russian Government, guaranteed in the treaties of 1824-25 between Russia and Great in the treaties of 1824-25 between Russia and Great in the treaties of 1824-29 listened reason the United Britain, and the former Power and the United States, have but recently expired. Sir George Simpson describes five "posts" of this company on the mainland, each the nucleus of small estitements, and says that it has also "either forts or ments, and says that it has also "either forts or ments, and says that it has also "either forts or ments," and the ments of the ments of the ments of the ments of the ments

flying parties in the Alcutian and Kurile Islands. The principle business of the company is do The principle business of the company is de-scribed as the fur trade—beaver and fur-scals furscribed as the fur trade—beaver and fur-scals furnishing the larger portion of their commerce.

"In the month of May, with the regularity of
an almanae, the fur-seals make their appearance
at the Island of St.Paul, one of the Aleutian group.
Each old male brings a hord of females under his
protection, ranging in number according to his size
and strongth. The weaker brethren are obliged
to content themselves with half a dozen wives,
wide some or the sturdier and fiercer fellows
preside over harems that are two hundred strong."

The summer season is devoted by these frisky
hyperboreans to rearing their young; and the annual hunt begins when the picliminaries of this
process are well over. As many as ten thousand
fur-seals are slain in a single season, and their
skins shipped to St. Petersburg or to Califorskin's shipped to St. Petersburg or to Califor-

Besides furs, what are called "sea-horse teeth," Besides furs, what are caused "sea-horse teeth," are a very prominent article of export from Russian America. These teeth weigh, on an average, one pound each. As the animal produces only two, and the annual exports amounts to twenty thousand, it will be seen that ten thousand huge walruses are slaughtered every year, to secure this supplies of ivery.

rany embarries the note that the rish are annually salted for the ase of the establishment; but are so inferior in richars of flavor that they are not adapted to exportation."

In September, Sir George found fresh fallen snow, "whitening the green ice that filled the ravines of the mountains;" and in the following April he entered Norfolk Sound, near the harbor of Sitka, in the midst of a heavy squall of snow, rendering it impossible to see a quarter of a nulc from the vessel.

"On the Friday after our landing the Bishop of Sitka returned from Kodiok, distant about six liundred miles, after a run of about five days. His outward voyage, however, had occupied precisely

hundred miles, after a run of about five days. His outward voyage, however, had occupied precisely four weeks. This prelate's diocese is, perhaps, the most extensive in existence, comprising, as it does, not only the whole of Russian America, but also the Sea of Othotsk, Kamschatka and the Alectian Archipelagoes. He looks as if intended by nature for the bishopric of two worlds, being a man of herculean frame, and the specimen of his travels which I have just mentioned shows that he is likely to need all his constitution for his Episcopal visitation.

pal visitation. "Of all the dirty and wretched places that I have ever seen. Stitka is pre-eminently the most wretched and the most dirty. The common houses are nothing but wooden hovels, huddled together without order or design, in masty alloys, the hot-beds of such odors as are sufficient to breed all sorts of fovers."

the hot-beds of such odors as are sufficient to breed all sorts of fevers."

Sir George found a nore inviting region at some hot springs, about twenty miles north from New Archangel. Here was a fine bay, sheltered by an archipelage of islands, and in the rear a barrier of rugged mountains. In the vicinity was a luxuriant verdure, presenting a green casis with a variety of shrubs in full blossom, though the surrounding wilderness, all as dead as cold could make it, still wore its mantle of snow. Here, moreover, were found plants that grow nowhere else on the coast, as also many rare birds, even the humming-bird, that lover of the wermer and sunnier climes of the South. "Altogether," writes Sir George, "this is a spot on which the senses may rest with pleasure, when weary of the savage monotony of the rocks and forests of the coast," The means of living were also abundant, the waters being alive with fish and fowl, and the land teeming with deer and game. teeming with deer and game.

Florida Items.

General Sprague, commanding the District of Florida, left this city on Monday last for Atlanta, Georgia, where, by agreement, he is to confer with Major General Pope upon matters connected with reconstruction. From Atlanta he proceeds to Tullahas-ee to meet his Excellency, Governor Walker. It may not be unacceptable to our citizens to know that there is a cordial intercourse and understanding between his Excellency, Gov. Walker and General Sprague, giving to each other a mutual support in the discharge of their varied and peculiar duties. Registoring of voters will soon commence throughout the State, when it is hoped there will be a renewed energy and activity among all classes. If many are disfranchised, it among all classes. If many are disfranchised, it nevertheless devolves upon them to see that others have the privilege of casting their votes, upon which devolves the future prosperity of our

others have the privilege of cashing that votes, upon which devolves the future prosperity of our State.—St. Augustine Examine.—This is a matter which should receive the early and careful attention of our people. A Florida correspondent of the Savannah News and Herald says it at one time enlisted considerable enterprise and capital at St. Augustine. There is no reason why the northern counties of Florida should not produce this valuable staple as extensively and preditably as the Italian State of Lembardy. Two varieties have lately been introduced into Europe from China: Bombax rectinus and B. —— Cyulhia—the castor bean silk worm and the ailacanthus silk worm. Unlike the mulberry silk worm, both of the nowly imported species feed on plants growing in the ground, as the palma christa, or castor oil bean, and the ailacanthus silk worm selucion, or tree of heaven, grows as luxuriantly in Florida as in the Colestial Empire.

This variety of silk should be introduced. In Tuscany it is grown with success, bidding fair to average the mulberry silk worm.

ground, as the palma christa, or castor oil bean, and the altento, or tree of heaven, grows as luxuriantly in Florida as in the Colestial Empire.

This variety of silk should be introduced. In Tuscany it is grown with success, bidding fair to supercede the mulberry silk worm. The alianthus silk has a rich, oven beautiful appearance, and wears like leather, but is wanting mainly in that wears like leather, but is wanting mainly in that mulberry silk worm. The Minorcans, who forms the bulk of our population, came originally from the islands and shores of the Moditerrancan, where silk, wine, corn, oil and fruits, constitute at once the wealth and commerce of the country. The groat want of Florida is a sober, industrious people, skilled in the production of these staples, and that in a measure will be obtained by directing the industry of the Minorcans in the pursuits of their ancestors; then our granaries will be full to overflowing, and we shall have corn to sell.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, says the N. O. Picoyume of the 4th, who was present yesterday at a conversation between Gen. Sherida and several a conversation between Gen. Sherida and several cheaves the conversation between Gen. Sherida and several cheaves the conversation between Gen. Sherida and several converse to the control of the country. The form of the staples and the time of the country. The grow the substitute of the difference of the country. The grow the substitute of the form of 16 barrels Molasses, some formenting and some providence.

Stock on hand.

The caports comprise 617 bales for New York, 827 for Providence.

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A gentleman of our acquaintance, says the N. O. Picoyune of the 4th, who was present yesterday at a conversation between Gen. Suremina and several gentlemen, tells us that the general observed that he intended to see to it that white men had hold, no one should make tight of a grave subject.

WOMAN'S WILL.—Dip the Atlantic ocean dry with a teaspoon; twist your heel into the too of your boot; make postmasters perform their promises, the postmasters perform their promises, all five in admitting transiont blacks and the winter say of the majority of the registers, alike in admitting transiont blacks and the winter say of the majority of the registers, alike in admitting transiont blacks and the winter say of the winter say of the majority of the registers, alike in admitting transiont blacks and the winter say of the wint ber where you lest your universe, choice a integrated with a brickbat; in short, prove all things hitherto considered impossible, but never attempt to coax considered impossible, but never attempt to coax swoman to say she "will," when she has made up were black either inside or out.

The Prussian Army. An official declaration published at Berlin states that, with the exception of the increased organiza-tion in the line and landwehr, begun last Autumn and now complete, ren'ered necessary by the new acquisitions of territory, no special military measures have been at present adopted. The military organization of North Germany is

The military organization of North Germany is thus described in a Loudon paper:

Every North German capable of bearing arms belongs to the permanent army for a period of seven years, namely, from the end of his 21st to the beginning of his 28th year. Three years of this time is to be served in the active army, and the four remaining in the reserve. For the five following years he forms part of the landwehr.

The effective force of the Federal army in time of peace is fixed at 1 per cent of the whole population. The effective force of the brederial army in time of peace is fixed at I per cent of the whole population of 1837 until Dec. 31, 1871, and each State is to contribute according to its population in the above proportion. At the c.d of this transitional period the effective strength of the peace army of the Confederation will be determined by the vote of the Legislature. On this basis the Federal army will consist of 300,000 men. The army expenditure is to be met by a but get calculated at the rate of 225 thalers per man for every man under arms in time of peace, and this settlement will also continue till 1871. The Prussian military code, with all orders and regulations which complete it, is to be adopted throughout the territory of the Confederation. As soon as the army is organized according to these fundamental principles, the Minister President of the Confederation will present to the Pariament and Council a detailed plan of military organizations and legislation, to be made law by the constitutional votes of that Assembly.

All the forces of the Confederation, whether in time of peace or war, are placed under the company of the contraction of the peace or war.

All the forces of the Confederation, whether in time of peace or war, are placed under the command of the King of Prussia, designated as the Federal Commander-in-Chief. The regiments will be numbered in rotation throughout the Federal army, and the troops will be clothed and accourted in accordance with the clothing and accourtements of the Prussian army. The right of establishing fortresses within the Federal territory is vested in the Federal Commander-in-Chief. Unloss separate and independent conventions enforce other provisions, the princes or Senates of the Federaled States will appoint the officer commanding their several contingents, except Federated States will appoint the officer commanding their several contingents, except that that the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief is requisite to the appointment of general officers, or officers fulfilling the functions of general officers in each contingent. Should public scentity be in danger in any part of the Federal territory, the Commander-in-Chief may proclaim the state of siego conformably with the law of June, 1851, which will continue in force for the Confederation until a Federal law shall be passed, regulating the form and condition of such proclamations. Thus the whole executive power of North Germany, as regards military matters, is placed in Germany, as regards military matters, is placed in the hands of the King of Prussia, and the people of the States forming the new Confederation have abdicated all control over this branch of the public

abdicated all control over this branch of the public administration for a period of five years, making themselves for that period the mere instruments of the military spirit of Prussia.

A general commission now assembled by order of the Government, at Berlin, has just laid down a set of principles for the reorganization of the medical service in the Prussian army. The light hospital ambulances are to be replaced by medical detachments, closely following the army in its hospital ambulances are to be replaced by medical detachments closely following the army in its march. Each corps durance is to have 12, with 100 beds each. During a battle the medical detachments will establish hospitals in the rear of the army, and in case there shall be no contres of population noar enough, closed barracks are to be constructed. These detachments are likewise to constructed.

These open contraction of the reception of the wounded, who, when the army is obliged to advance, are to be forwarded to the reserve depots while the medical detachments follow the army. The wounded are to remain in these depots until their condition allows of their being removed to the regular military hospita s.

A PRETTY TOUGH STORY.—George Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, tells the following story: "While talking with Capt. Wilson, who is an old salt, and a good one, I find, in comparing notes, I sailed or steamed with him some sixteen or eighteen sailed of steamed with him some states of eighten years ago, between Charleston and Philadelphia, on the Osprey, then running regularly in that trade. She was a slow steamer, but a staunch one. We had a species of adventure on board which I shall not soon forget. The first morning after crossing Charleston bar, somewhere off Georgetown, if my negurory serves us, we were all a good number of nemory serves me, we were all, a good number of passengers, quietly enjoying ourselves under the availings, the weather delightful and the see smooth, when suddenly the bow of the steamer struck some hard substance k'chug, checking her up suddenly, and causing her to quiver from stem to stern. All rushed to the sides, both larboard and starboard, expecting to see a huge log or piece of a wreck pass by; but nothing could be discovered; not even a limb or piece of plank. There was ex-citement and wonder on board, and, as the steamer passed on, many over were cast astern, expect-ing to see some kind of drift turn up; but all was smooth—not a speek came to the surface—the pas-

sian America. These teeth weigh, on an average, one pound each. As the animal produces only two, and the annual exports amounts to twenty thousand, it will be seen that ten thousand buses are stangaltered every year, to secure this species of ivory.

The natives of Russian America are described in not very flattering terms: "The Sitkaguonays, or becopie of Sitka," says Sir George Simpson, "are the most wretched Indians in appearance that I have ever seen, being bedaubed with fifth and paint, and covered with the sears of syphilis. Previously to the formation of the present establishment of New Archangel, the savages had destroyed the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in this neighborhood, and butchered the unforturate garrisons of twenty-fivo mented two forts in the solution of the present establishment of New Archangel appear to live well. The surface when in the chevrenil, the finest meat that I ever ate, with the single exception of mose, while halibut, cod, herrings, flounders and many other sorts of fish, are always to be had for the task of the extrance when a country for the fall many other solutions. The forts of the first of the first of the first of th when once loose from her strange companion, the Ospicy sped on at her usual rate. In all my nau-tical reminiscences, I do not recollect having read

of a similar occurrence. COMMERCIAL. Exports.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Moneks—57 bales Cotton 30 bbis Itosin, 120 bales Yarn and Domestics, 38 bbis Vegetables, 40 Packages.

The Charleston Cotton Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Wednesday Evening, May 8, 1867. Prices have a softer tendency, with only a slight stock and limited demand. Sales 130 bales, say-9 at 21; 8 at 22; 12 at23; 25 at 24; 40 at 2434; 33 at 25 34; and 7 bales at 26. We quote:

Augusta Market.

Augusta Market.

AUGUSTA, May 7.—Financial.—Gold—Advanced; brokers are buying at 135 and selling at 138.

Silver.—Brokers are buying at 123 and selling at 130.

SECURITE:—Of all kinds quiet.

COITON.—Ther. appeared to be a good demand for stained and lower grades of Cotton to day, otherwise the market was quiet and dull. Middling 1s worth about 23 and strict to good middling 21. Sales amounted to 167 bales, as follows: 43 at 29; 17 at 21; 30 at 22; 1 at 22½; 23 at 23; 25 at 23½; 27 at 24; and 1 bale fine at 23.

Receipts 11 bales.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, May 4.—COTTON—The market opened quietly, and some sales were made below quotations, but with an improved demand, seller obtained full prices, and at the close, sales were difficult to make at our figures. The market closed firm at 24c for Midding. Sales 1200 MONETARY AND FINANCIAL—We quote:

Francs-19214.
STERLING-143al44 for sixty days, and 145 for sight.
New York Sight par checking, and 14 discount buy-

ng. New Orleans Sight par.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Corron.—Under the encouraging accounts published in the morning papers, the market opened with a fair and very general inquiry, and notwithstanding the materially onlianced pretunsions of holders the movement continued to evince a liberal degree of animation, until about 1 P M, when the moon dispatches came to hand, reporting a reaction at Liverpool and New York. The immediate effects of this intelligence was to cause a partial cossation of active operations, buyers being midisposed to go on unless at material concessions, which factors, on the other hand, although willing to accept easier rates, were decidedly averse to a buniting to a beaty reduction. Under these circumstances the sales were less liberal than expected in the early part of the day, comprising 37cm bales, eleven brokers participating in the business. Prices were irregular, and toward the close lower, the sales effected before the news real zing outside rates, while the lists soid subsequently were at figures tending to mainte quotations.

Referring to the above remarks we now quote nominally as follows: Ordinary 2021c. Good Ordinary 22a3c. New Orleans Market.

812,285

137,898. Exports 14,334.

FREIGHTS—With more offering for shipment, the rates constwise are fuller, and those foreign ports are firmer. They are 2/e per ib for cotton by steam for New York, Ic for Doston. Steam New York and Ioston 35e per sack for corn, 5ta60e per bib for Flour, and 6ta65e for Pork, Sail for Liverpool 17,3249-16d for cotton; Havre 11/5e.

122 bales Cotton, 42 bags Rough Rice, 19 bags Pens, 8
bbls Spirits and 12 bits Craide Turpentine, 334 empty
Barrels, 49 bbls Rosin, 2 cars Old fron, &c. To Willis &
Chisolm, W A Thompso , A Robinson & Co, G H Hoppock, H L Jeffers & Co, Jeffords & Co, H Kuck, E H Rodgers & Co, Graeser, Lee, Smith & Co, Mowry & Co, G W
Williams & Co, E David, J S & J Perry, W W Smith, R R
Agent, M Goldsmith & Son, Ravenel & Co.

CUTCKERING & SONS.

Passenfers.

PORT CALENDAR. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Arrived Yesterday.

Schr Ann S Deas, from West Point Mill. 15 bbis Rice

Cleared Yesterday.

Went to Sea Yesterday.

LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL

NEWPORT, ENG.

The J Coming, Hookaway, sailed......April 16

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Allen, Martell, sailed......Feb 5

DOMESTIC.

BELFAST, ME.

BOSTON.

NEW TORE.

Brig A Bradshaw, Weeks, clear d. May 4
Brig Chosopeake, Newhall, cleared. May 2
Schr Shiloh, Hubbard, up. May 2
Schr Helene, Alden, up. April 26
Schr W B Bramhall, Hussey, cleared. May 5

BALTIMORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRA BOUNTY. EXTRA BOUNTY.

\$100, \$100, \$100, \$100,

TO SOLDIERS' FATHERS, MOTHERS, WIVES AND

Orphan Children of decoased soldiers. Call at Union Office, No. 160 MEETING STREET. Charles

E ENUIVERIES ON P

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

Manufactured by TALLOW rect, New York. For sale by GRUBER & MARTIN,

NOTICE TO SAILORS OR IMMIGRANTS,

HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.
OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOI LOWING ACT OF the Legislature, passed the 20th day of December, 1866, all persons concerned are hereby notified to call at this Office and take out the required ficense immediately.

N ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF SEAMEN AND IMMIGHANTS IN THE PORT AND HARBOR OF CHARLE

TON.

1. He it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representation of the senate and thouse of the senate and but the senate and the senate a

He if enacted, by the Senate and House of representatives, now met and stiting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same. That it shall not be lawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board or attempt to board a vessel arriving in the port or harbor of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, without first obtaining leave from the master or person having charge of such vessel, or from her owner or agents.
 II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master, as the master of any consequence here to a new vessel arriving or

II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master, or other person having charge or any vessel arriving or being in the port of Charleston, io permit or authorize any sailors, hetel or boarding house keeper, not licensed as hereinatter provided, or any agent, runner or employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house, to board, or attempt to board, any vessel arriving in, or lying, or leing in the harbor or port of Charleston, betters such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, or anchored, with intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding of any of the crew employed on such vessel.

III. It shall not be lawful for any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, or the employee of any sailor's or in Igrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, having boarded any vessel made fast to any wharf in the port of Charleston, to neglect or refuse to leave sail vessel, after having been ordered so to do by the

mid vessel, after having been ordered so to do by the master or person having charge of such vessel.

1V. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, con

he said city of Charleston.
VI. The City Council shall take the application of any

VI. The City Council shall take the application of any person applying for a license to keep a sailors' or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, and upon satisfactory evidence to them of the respectability and competency of such applicant, and of the suitableness of his accommodations, shall issue to him a license, which shall be good for one year, unless gooner revoked by said City Council, to keep a sailor's or immigrant's trarding house in the city of Charleston, and to invite and soilent boarders for the same.

VII. The City Conneil may, mon satisfactory evider

VII. The City Council may, upon satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of any satiors' or immigrants' hotel or boarding house, licensed as hereimbefore provided, or of the keeper or proprietor of any such house, or of any force, trand, deceit or misrepresentation, in inviting or soliciting boarders or lodgers for such house, on the part of such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to persuade or entite any of the crew to desert from any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, by such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners or employees, revoke the license for keeping such house.

VIII. Every person receiving the license hereinbefore provided for shall pay to the City Council aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars.

um of twenty dollars.

1X. The said Cny Council shall furnish to each gallor's

or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, license by them as aforesaid, one or more badges or shields, or which shall be printed or engraved the mame of suc

which shall be printed or engraved the name of such hotel or boarding house keeper, and the number and street of his ho el or boarding house; and which said badges or shields shall be surrendered to said City Council upon the revocation by them, or expiration of any license granted by them, as herein provided.

X. Every sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding-house keeper, and every agen, runner or employee of such hotel or boarding-nouse keeper, when boarding any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, or whom inviting or soliciting the boarding or lodging of any scannan, sailor or person employed on any vessel, or of any munigrant,

or person employed on any vessel, or or any minigrant, shall wear, conspicuously displayed, the shield or badge section.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person, except those samed in the present section.

An install the preceding section, to cave, wear, exhibit or lisplay any such shield or badge to any of the crew em sloved on any vessel, or to any numigrant so arriving in

ployed on any vessel, or to any immigrant so arriving in the city of Charleston, with the intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding or lodging of such immigrant or or any of the crow employed on any vessel being in the

any of the crow employed of any vessel being in the harbor of Charleston.

XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the provisions contained in section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11, in his Act, shall be coented guilty of a madementor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and not less than thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fitty dollars, and not less than one bundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

XIII. The word "vessel," as used in this Act, shall include vessels propelled by steam.

In the Schate House, the twentieth day of Docemb r, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

the year of our Lord one thousand eight numbed as sixty-six. W. D. PORTER,

Speaker House of Representatives
Approved December 20, 1866 :
JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

TUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT

H. BISCHOFF & CO.,

H. BISCHOFF & CO.,
No. 107 East Bay.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Corner Church and Hayne streets.
DOWIE & MOISE, Druggists,
No. 151 Meeting street,
Opposite Charleston Hotel.
wimsmo

Advances made on claims. wfm3

. C., and secure it.

January 23

.. March 23

Steamship Moneks, Lebby, New York—Willie & Chisoli

Steamship Moneks, Lebby, New York.
Steamship Ariadne, Sawyer, New York.
Brig Melrose, Crabtree, West Indios.
Schr Azekla & Laura, McIndoe, Gulf of Mexico.
Schr Lucy D.—, Riggins, Wilmiggton, N.C.
Schr Manantico, Claypole, Philadelphia.
Schr Wm James, —, a Northern Port.

7 Tuesday... 8 Wednesday. 9 Thursday... 10 Friday... 11 Saturday... 12 Sunday...

Passengers.

Per steamship Moneka, for New York—Miss Curtis, E Tedson and lady, Mrs Moffatt and 4 children, Miss K Nunan, Master Nunan, J Kennesson, wife and 2 children, G L Wright, E J Loomis, C Linden, B Wionta', E G Osgood, F W Moyer, J Ganghty, and 4 in steerage.

Per steamer Dictator, from Jacksonville, Pilatka, Fernandina via Savannah—E Wheeler and lady, Rev Dr Hull, J A Salvo and lady, D W Younts, C T Brock, Rev H J Burton, J Hocker, C Huntington, J E Adams, E L O Adams, W H Connart, A Davis, E J Loomis, J A Enslow, Jr, Capt Peck, Mrs J Phillips, Miss L D Loomis, J A Enslow, Jr, Capt Peck, Mrs J Phillips, Miss L Dutterfield, Mrs E D Wells, Miss Wells, T Linden, E Tillson and lady, J D Matheson, S H J ain, W G Lewis and lady, H S Spiney. D B Heyward, Miss M O'Kerfe, J S Lithner, G A Gardner, Miss Jenkins, Miss Reed, Mrs Hewett and son, Dr J M Payne, and 8 deck.

Per steamer Funnie, from Savannah, via Hilton H-sad and Beaufort—E W Beckett and wife, G H Wakefield, G Forsyth, H Faulkner and wife, W H Howward, Rev J Stoney, R C McIntosh, J Hooker, A G Boston, A Wiliams, Mrs McNolty, and 8 deck.

Per steamer Entile, from Georgetown, S C—Miss Mustard, Mr Lachicotte and daughter, J Alexander, Miss Jordan, Mr Glennie, Mr Fringle, B Payne, J H Porper, L M Lance, B S Trapier and daughter, and 35 deck.

Per steamer W Frazier, from Edisto and Rockville—R Lodovici, Major E W Everson, Dr W M Bailey, H J La Roche, Miss J Wescont, Mrs C Wescoal, W J Whaley, H P Farloy, Master Newbold, M Whaley, and 26 deck. MANUFACTURERS OF Grand.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Square, And Upright

PIANO FORTES.

WARE-ROOMS,

New M. 4th, 2b. 20m. morn | Full M. 18th, 8h. 32m. morn | First Q. 10th, 3h. 44m. even | Last Q. 26th, 0h. 2m. even NO. 652 BROADWAY SETS. 6..44 6..45 6..45 6..47 6..47 6..47 NEW YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS'

Grand. Square and Upright

Schr Ann S Deas, from West Point Mill. 15 bbls Rice.
To W M Lawton.
Steamer Dictator, Coxetter, Palatia, via Jacksonville,
Fernandina and Savannah. 20 bales Cotton, 1 bale Wool,
1 Cask, 1 Box. To J D Aiken & Co, Cohen, Hanckle &
Co, G H Ingraham, Fraser & Dill, W M Lawion, Hunt
Bros, C D Brickley, Wersing & Hunting.
Steamer Fannie, Vincent, Savannah, via Hilton Head.
Beanfort and Blufton. Mdze. To Ferguson & Holmes,
W H Harrison, J W Caronalt.
Steamer Emilie, Davis, Georgetown, S C. 4 bales Cotton, Mola-ses and Mdze. To W W Shackelford, Risley &
Creighton, G W Williams & Co, Klinck, Wickenberg &
Co, Mrs E Heriott, Col B H Rutledge, A H Hazzard.
Steamer W W Frazier, Torreat, Edisto and Rockville.
Mdze. To T & J Gotty, Lieut Cot J P Low, and others.
Cleared Yesterday. PIANO-FORTES

A BE NOW, AS THEY EVER HAVE BEEN, CON-SIDERED the best in America, having been

SIXTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS. Of which fourteen were received in the months of September and October, 1865, and first prominus over all competitors at the different principal Fairs in this country, and the PHIZE MEDAL at the

WORLD'S FAIR. LONDON.

THALBERG'S OPINION. f consider Chickering & Sons' Pianos, beyond com-parison, the best I have seen in America. S. THALBEBG, Chairman of Jury on Musical Instrumen

It is with feelings of pride as American manufacturer that we publish the following testimonials, which have been received by us recently: Brig Proctor, Coombs, sailed......April

EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS.

Received during the month of August, 1366. LONDON, July 25, 1867.
MESSES, CHICKERING & SONS-CIENTS: I have much plasure in enclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians and professors in Europe. I held your Plance in such high segments. your Planes in such high estimation (wide my cortin-cate) that I feit it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe, to ascertain the ordinon of my professional brethren. The encoaed certificats will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward, at the same time, a letter I received from my frond, Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratify-ing to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours very truly, JAMES M. WEHLL.

LONDON, January 14, 1866.

LONDON, January 14, 1866.

My Dran Sin: I have great pleasure in sekting you to convey to Mears. Chickering the copression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the inest Grand Plansfortes that has ever come under my observation; and the Measrs. Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument which, for touch, quality, power and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear sir, very sincerely yours, CHAS. D. COLLARD, Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-forte Manufacturers,

THIS SOAP REQUIRES ONLY TO BE USED TO prove its superior quality. Use it as you would any common Soap. Try it and you will be convinced that it is superior to any other article in market. For sale by Grucers generally,

Manufactured by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front LONDON, August 22, 1866. London, August 22, 1856.

James M. Wehli, Edy.:

My Dean Sin: As you are going back to the United States, I must beg you to remember me kindly to the Mosers. Chickering. Tell them I was delighted with their Grand Pinno-forto—as good an instrument, I think as was ever turnes out, both in touch antier.

Wishing you, &c., I remain ever 1 My,

If F. BROADWOOD,

Firm of L. Broadwood & Sons, Pinno-forte Manufacturers, Loudon.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:

GENTS: I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Plano-forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in endorsing the opinion of my old triend, Mr. C. D. Collard, viz: That it is the finest instrument, leave played od. Believe me, gentlemen, most fatthfally yours,

Testimonials from the most distinguished Artists in Europe to Messes. Chickering & Sons:

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Having played upon a Plane-forte made by Mesers.
Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, I have
much pleasure in teatifying to its general excellence.
For sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of wuch and magnificent power for concert purpose

W. KUHE.
JULES BENEDIOT.
M. W. BALFE.
UHAS. HALLE. RENE FAVABUER. SYDNEY SMITH.

ODBRIGOT IL A FORITY CHANGE THE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTORE ARABELLA GODDARD.
G. A. OSBORNE.
W. KUHE.
JULES BENEDIOT.
J. MOSORELES.
J. MOSORELES. CHAN. HALLE.
BRINLEY RICHARDS.
EENE FAVABUER.

Leiting.
S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL,
Director of Monday Concerts, London.

Among the chief points of excellence of the Chickering Planes, of which speak the renowned artists in their congratulatory testimonals to the Mesers. Chickering, are the greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale; and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which haver changes under the brest delicate or powerful touch.

During the past forty-three years this firm has manusotured Among the chief points of excellence of the Chicker

80,000 PIANOS,

1V. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conduct or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent or otherwise, any sailor's or immigrant's hoarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charieston, without having a license from the City Council thereof, V. It shall not be lawful for any person, not having the license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of a person having such license, to invite, ask or solicit in the city or harbor of Charleston, the boarding or ledging of any of the crew employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant arriving in the said city of Charleston. In the construction of which they have introduced every known and valuable improvement. They have invaria-bly been selected and used by all of the world's ac-knowledged great artists who have visited this country professionally, both for private and public use.

THALBERG.

I consider Chickering & Sous' Pianos, beyond com-parison, the best I have ever seen in America.

GOTTSCHALK. I consider Chickering & Sons' Places superior to any

They are unrivalled for their singing qualities and for They are unrivation for their ringing quantos and for the harmonious roundness of their tone. There is a perfect homogeneity throughout all the registers. The upper notes are remarkante for a decreess and purity which I do not find in any other untrument, while the base is distinguished for power without barsinous, and for a magnificent concrity. WEHLL.

Your Pianos are superior to any I have over seen in this country or in Europe.

I have never heard a tone so perfect: it yields every expression that is needed in moste, and its quality capable of change to meet every sentiment. This is a rare power, and is derived from the perfect purity of ther with its as most hotic, circuic and well

During the past eight years I have constantly played upon the best eight years I have constantly played upon the best of have found, either here of in Europe, to equal them in all their points of ozcetiones. It may be satisfactory to our extreme and friends

PUZNANEKI.

It may be satisfactory to our petrons and friends among the public at large to stant that testimonals have been received from all the leading artists who have visited or are now residing in the United States, a few of whose names, besides those above, we append:

LEO. DE MEYER.

ALFRED JAEL.

J. BENEDIOT.

M. STGAKOSOH.

JULIJEN.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON. ARTHUR NAPOLEON. And many others.

AT ILLUSTRATED ALBUMS AND PRICE LISTS WARE-ROOMS.

No. 652 Broadway, NEW YORK.

CHARLESTON: S. C.

HENRY SIEGLING, Ag't

DRUGS, CHEMI: ALS, ETC. DR. N. A. PRATT,

SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & WILSON BROTHERS.) WHOLESALE DRUGGIST ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST, NO. 23 HAYNE STREET,

DEALER IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, GLASS, AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Analysis of Ores, Soils, Fertilizers, &c., made with Analysis of Orea, Solis, Fertilizers, &c., made with greatest care and a curacy. Chemical advice given in all branches of the science, on moderate forms. Dr. F. OLIN DANNELLY is connected with the above honse, and will be pleased to see his numerous friends and acquaintances. StuthSino March 16

THE SALE OF THE PLANTATION BIT TERS is without precedent in the history of the world There is no scoret in the matter. They are at once the most sucedy, strengthoning health-restorer over discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their pority can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Callenga Bark, Carcarilla Bark, Dandellon. Chambralle Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Asise, Cloverbuds, Grange-peel Snake-rous, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S .- T .- 1860-X. &c. They are especially recommended to clergymen, put icepeakers, and persons of literary babits and secontary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food

and clear montal faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to fine n these Bitters what they have so long looked for. They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appellte. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late bours. They strengthen the system and endiver the mind. They prevent museuatic and intermissent fevers. They purity the breath and acidlty of the stomach.

They care Dyspepsia and Consupation They care biarches, Cholers and Cholers Morbus. They care Liver Complaint and Nervente Headache. They are the heat Bitters in the world. They make he weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office. Letter of Rev. E. P. Chang, Chaplain of the 107th New York Regiment: NEAE ACQUIA CHEER, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposiion after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrat ed and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Draum, of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. . . . I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hor pital or private purposes I know of nothing like them. Rev. E. F. CRANE, Charlain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. Gillos, St. Clairsvelle, Ps. GENTLEMES:-You were kind enough, on a former oc casion, to send me a haif dezzon bottles of Plantation Bitters for \$3 50. My wife having derived so ration benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire or to continue them, and you will please send . ; buttlet pore for the money esclosed. I am, very truly, . o rs.

N. E. GILDS, Pantor Ger. Rof. Church,

BOLDILA HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, ORIO, Jan. 15th, 1863. I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvellous and gratifying. Such a preparation as thin is I hearthy wish in every

family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent. field. Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermout Regiment, writes:-"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, per feet, and harmless topic I ever used."

WILLAND'S HOFFL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863. GENTLEMEN:-We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity o which daily inoresses with the guests of our house.

SYKES, OHADWICK & CO. do. kc. ko. Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-cimile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp

over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocer Saloons, and country Hotels.lealers.



THIS DELICIOUS TONIC, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED Medical Profession and the Family. is now endorsed by all the promine it Physicians, Chemists and Connoiseurs, as possessing all those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tone and durretie) which belong to

OLD AND PURE GIN.

We trust that our established reputation founded upon eighty-eight years of experience—abundantly vindeates our calms to public confidence, and guarantees the excellence of this Standard Article.

Put up in cases containing one dozen bottles cach and sold by all prominent bruggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BINICER & CO.

(Fatablished 1779. Solo lumorters [Established 1778. Solo Importers No. 15 Beaver street, New Yor

Opinions of the Press. The Biningers, No. 15 Beaver street, have a very high reputation to sustain, as the oldest and best house in New York.—Home Journal.

The house of A. M. Pininger & Co., No. 15 Beaver street, has sustained, for a period of eighty y ars, a reputation that may well be envied.—N. Y. Evening Post.

GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., NO. 153 MEETING STREET. Opposite Charleston Hotel. and

DOWIE & MOISE, SUCCESSORS TO KING & CASSIDEY, NO. 151 MEETING STREET, Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C. tuths 6mo

A Treacherons and Deadly Foe!

PAIN AND NOISES IN THE HEAD. Dr. Norton's New Remedy FOR CATARRH,

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS THE ACME OF PERFECTION. OF PERFECTION.

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